REGISTERED No. M 4345

MADRAS WAR REVIEW

A WEEKLY BULLETIN OF THE WORLD WAR

VOL. V FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1943 No. 11

ARMISTICE DAY

Some marched with eyes upon a further shore
Where a celestial city raised its crown,
And in their tranced ears for evermore
The music of angelic harpstrings sung
Alike for king and clown:
But still they died and others' hearts were wrung.

And some with jest obscene and bawdy song
Would make the tedious hours to death descend.
They knew the worth of promises, though long
They hoped that rhetoric might yet be true:
They fought and made an end:
Their hopes were frustrate, but they never knew.

And some knew Fear too well to scorn his power:
Like aspens in a gale their hearts were moved
When whistling death grew stronger hour by hour:
They hid their fear and went with all the rest
To kill and die: they proved
That Death does ever spare the worst, not best.

High courage could not save, nor splendid hope:
Great heart with little perished in the mud.
When man forgot his mind and made the scope
Of life to kill, he lost the heart of mirth.
From the Infertile blood
Of myriad men came not one joy to birth.

Yet glorious as a trumpet call their death
Shall with the rolling drums of fame be heard,
The simple note, each man, lost in the breath
Of many instruments in concord high,
When the far depths are stirred
And heaven's vault echoes the great symphony.

—R.G.

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(* in pictures.)

PLAYED HAVOC WITH THE GERMAN PLANS

This year is significant because for the first time the Red Army has carried out a summer offensive as a continuation of the preceding winter offensive. On the Central Front alone, our troops have advanced about 1,200 kilometres (750 miles). They have liberated a million square kilometres of territory and advanced from Stalingrad to Kherson. The defeats suffered by the Germans during the past 12 months have demonstrated that the fighting value of the divisions cannot be reconstructed by an increase in their numbers. The Germans were never able to recover from the Stalingrad defeat. If the Battle of Stalingrad had predetermined the defeat of the German Army the battle before Kursk placed it in a catastrophic position. The Germans hoped to be able to win back what they had lost and also redeem their shattered prestige in Europe. The Red Army played havoc with those plans.

—MARSHAL STALIN, *in a speech on the eve of the 26th anniversary celebration of the Russian Revolution (November 6).*

◆

MOSCOW ACHIEVEMENT

"The result of the Conference exceeded my hopes. As we worked the sense of confidence grew. . . . Looking back on the 15 days of work we did in the Soviet capital, I can say with absolute assurance that they have brought new warmth and new confidence into all our dealings with our Soviet and American friends. . . . The Anglo-American-Soviet association is based on the firmest of all foundations—the common interest in peace and ensuring that no aggressor shall again break the peace."

—MR. ANTHONY EDEN, *Foreign Secretary, said in a statement in the House of Commons on Thursday, 11th November 1943.*

◆

GREAT BATTLES BEFORE US

The hazards of great battles lie before us. We cannot moreover exclude the possibility of new forms of attacks upon this island. We have been vigilantly watching for many months past every sign of preparation for such attacks. Whatever happens, they will not be of a nature to affect the final course of the war. But should they come, they will certainly call for the utmost efficiency and devotion in our fire-watching and home guard and also for a further display of firmness and fortitude for which the British nation has won renown. This is no time to relax in all our precautions or discourage our splendid auxiliary services. This is no time to divide any nation by raising fierce party and political issues.

—MR. CHURCHILL, *the Prime Minister of Britain, speaking at the Mansion House on Tuesday, 9th November 1943.*

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Madras War Review

A WEEKLY BULLETIN OF THE WORLD WAR

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H.E. Lord Wavell and the Food Problem

H.E. LORD WAVELL

IN a brief message to the Indian Legislative Assembly which began its autumn session in New Delhi on Monday (November 8), His Excellency Lord Wavell, the new Viceroy, referred to the food problem as one of the two reasons why he did not choose to follow the customary precedent of addressing both the Houses of the Indian Legislature soon after assumption of office. His first reason was that his predecessors assumed office in April and were able to devote several months to study the Indian situation before an opportunity of addressing the Legislature occurred, whereas he himself assumed office only in October, less than three weeks before the opening of the November session. As for the second reason, His Excellency said that "for the time being, my energy must be very largely devoted to the study and treatment of the food problem—a matter upon which I do not feel that I could make a comprehensive statement in the immediate future."

THE very great importance attached by the new Viceroy to the food problem will be evident from the fact that, within less than a week of his assumption of the Viceroyalty of India, he was in Bengal where the food problem is most acute, touring the famine-affected areas. He was sworn in as Viceroy on 20th October, but he was in Calcutta on October 26th making an incognito tour of some of the most crowded destitute centres during the night, along with Her Excellency Lady Wavell and His Excellency Sir Thomas Rutherford, the Governor of Bengal. The party walked round inspecting the destitutes, without their identity being suspected. At some of the centres, the Viceroy with a torch-light in hand, walked about among the destitutes to get a full impression of the picture. So did the kings of ancient India, whose names are enshrined in legend, walk the streets in the darkness of the night, trying to find out for themselves the truth about the people and in what way they could help to relieve the distress and suffering of the multitude.

Immediate Effect of Visit to Bengal

AN immediate effect of the Viceroy's visit to Bengal was the appointment of Major-General A. V. T. Wakely to be in charge of the control of movement of foodgrains. Major-General Wakely had seen considerable service in India, having had experience in the Burma campaign of 1942 and in the seriously disturbed period in Bihar, and has thus gained valuable experience of supply problems. He is now assisting the Bengal Government in improving and operating a suitable system of movement of foodgrains. The question of other kinds of help which could be rendered to the suffering people of Bengal was taken up by Major-General R. Richardson, Deputy Chief of Staff, with the Military Commander of the Calcutta area, and it is stated that substantial medical aid is being rendered from army sources and that army medical and other stores and transport have been sent to areas which needed them most. The Viceroy's personal action has thus been responsible for making the resources of the army available to the maximum in the worst

[See overleaf

affected districts of Bengal, not only in regard to movement of foodgrains, but also in regard to provision of temporary shelters for relief operations and establishment of relief stores.

LORD WAVELL'S prompt action in dealing with the famine situation has received enthusiastic appreciation all over India and in Great Britain. During the Commons debate on November 4, members of the Opposition have paid tributes to Lord Wavell's energetic action. " We have ", said Mr. Pethwick Lawrence, " a new Viceroy with great imagination who has already shown his deep interest in this matter of famine by his action." Mr. Reginald Sorensen said, " It is encouraging to learn that Lord Wavell is providing reception places for those who need them, and I feel convinced that he realizes how much more necessary it is to prevent people from being stricken by famine." In a joint statement, Sir H. P. Mody and Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarker, former members of the Viceroy's Council, who, it may be recalled, resigned their memberships on the issue of Mr. Gandhi's fast, have acknowledged that Lord Wavell has begun well and that he has " inaugurated his regime with a determined attack on the food muddle which has roused the attention of the world."

Importance of Supply

THIS is not a matter for surprise, for Wavell the General used to say " sound knowledge of topography, movement and *supply* are the real foundations of military knowledge, *not* strategy and tactics as most people think." In his famous biography of Field-Marshal Viscount Allenby, a quotation from Socrates precedes his preface. The quotation says :

> " The general must know how to get his men their rations and every other kind of stores needed in war. He must have imagination to originate plans, practical sense and energy to carry them through. He must be observant, untiring, shrewd, kindly and cruel, simple and crafty, a watchman and a robber, lavish and miserly, generous and stingy, rash and conservative. All these and many other qualities, natural and acquired, he must have. He should also, as a matter of course, know his tactics ; for a disorderly mob is no more an army than a heap of building materials is a house."

LORD WAVELL has not only the great qualities of generalship in the field of battle, but also combines in himself the essential requisites of sympathy and understanding needed for the art of governing men. It is the good fortune of India that a soldier-statesman of his type is at the helm of the affairs at this critical time.

Situation Steadily Improving

THE critical situation in Bengal, it is gratifying to note, is steadily improving. His Excellency Sir Thomas Rutherford had, in his broadcast from Calcutta last month (October 8), said, " We calculate that after we can get 250,000 tons of some kinds of foodstuffs from outside in the next three months, we may turn the corner—and there seems to be a fair prospect that we shall." In response to his appeal for help to tide over the period before the next crop is harvested, arrangements have been made to despatch 61,000 tons of rice, 76,000 tons of wheat, including a large quantity from Australia, 40,000 tons barley, 15,000 tons of millets, and 10,000 tons of gram. Further 90,000 tons of wheat are expected to be sent from the Punjab. In reply to questions in the House of Commons a fortnight ago (October 28), Mr. Amery, Secretary of State for India, stated, " Imports of foodstuffs into Bengal are at the rate of 2,400 tons daily." He also pointed out that though all the Dominions and His Majesty's Government were only too anxious to supply food to India, the difficulties of the shipping situation had to be overcome. In the course of his statement on the food position in India in general and Bengal in particular during the debate in the House of Commons last week (November 4), Mr. Amery said :

> " The problem is entirely one of shipping. Wheat is available in Australia and elsewhere in quite a sufficient supply if only ships can be spared to lift it. I need not remind the House of the vast quantities of shipping required not only to feed the munitions industries and the population in this island, or the great armies accumulated here, in the Mediterranean and elsewhere, as well as for supplying Russia, but for every serious military operation enormous quantities of shipping have to be concentrated . . . We have managed to find ships to deliver a considerable tonnage of grain to India between now and the end of the year. The first few ships have already unloaded, and arrivals will continue steadily during the next few months, and as long as may be required. But I must repeat that the task is not an easy one, for every ship released for this purpose is a diversion from the war effort, and we have all the time to balance against our desire to reduce the effects of the famine in India our urgent duty to finish the war as early as possible."

IT may be noted that since the acute shortage of the food crisis set in, five ships have come from abroad with foodgrains and unloaded their valuable cargo in Indian ports. Thus everything possible is being done by the new Viceroy and His Majesty's Government to relieve the food crisis, the magnitude of which is perhaps unprecedented in India's long history.

RUNNING COMMENTARY

The Tokyo Dinner —Russians and Japanese celebrate Soviet Revolution!

A curious thing has happened in Tokyo on Sunday last (November 7). The Soviet Embassy in Japan gave a reception in honour of the 26th anniversary of the Russian Revolution and Mr. Mamoru Shigemitsu, the Japanese Foreign Minister, and Mr. Okinori Kaya, the Japanese Finance Minister, were among the 150 guests who attended the function. Soviet Russia and Japan celebrated the birth of the Bolshevik State, while Germany, Japan's ally and Russia's enemy, was declaiming against the menace of Bolshevism, and decamping with all haste possible from the hard-won Bolshevik territory before the sweeping onrush of the Red Army. The situation seems to be anomalous and intriguing.

Russian neutrality in the Pacific war has been the subject of some hasty and ill-informed criticisms in certain quarters. Why should not Russia allow her Siberian bases to be used against Japan? Why should she not become a co-belligerant in the Pacific war? These questions have again been asked when the Tripartite talks began in Moscow. It is fortunate that such questions are asked only by those who, carried away by their enthusiasm to see an early termination of the war, forget the canons of sound military strategy. These enthusiasts also seem to forget that neither the British nor the United States Government ever approached Russia for the use of her air bases against Japan.

It is true that Vladivostok and Khabarovsk, Russia's great Siberian air bases, are only 700 miles from Tokyo and the great industrial centres of Japan, which are thus extremely vulnerable to aerial bombardment. It is also true that the interests of Russia clash with those of Japan at many points and that there has been acute tension along the Manchurian border. During the last decade or so, it is estimated that there have been about 2,500 border skirmishes between the two nations. In earlier history, there have also been a number of clashes.

* * * *

Russo-Japanese Tension in the Past—Aid to China—Litvinov's Joke

It may be recalled that in 1919 Japan seized the opportunity of the Russian civil wars and occupied the maritime provinces of Siberia, including Vladivostok. These were vacated three years later. After the Russo-Japanese War in 1904–5, the southern half of the Russian island of Sakhalin, which had valuable oil deposits, was annexed by the Japanese. The northern half of the island was also occupied by them after the last Great War. Only in 1925 the Japanese vacated the island. From 1924 to 1927 the Russians rendered assistance to the Chinese Revolution. Then they walked out. Normal relations with China were resumed only five years later.

In the present war, Russia has helped China to some extent. When objection was taken by the Japanese, M. Litvinov told them that, after all, Japan had not declared any war on China and had refused to admit that a war was going on; therefore, Russian planes could not be taking part in a non-existent war! But more than any direct help that Russia might have possibly rendered to China, is her great indirect aid: she has forced Japan to keep a large army permanently mobilised on the Soviet frontier. According to German sources, the Japanese have a first-rate army of 800,000 in Manchuria as a reserve, in case of complications with Russia. But for Russia this army may be fighting in China—or in the Pacific area. This army had in peace-time 500 tanks and 1,000 planes, and the figures must have largely increased now.

Then there is a formidable branch of the Japanese navy in the Siberian waters. It has small, fast and powerful vessels and the fleet can carry about six divisions including light artillery. The fact that this great fleet is sterilized into inactivity against the Allies in the Pacific is, in its own way, a very great aid rendered by Russia to the Allies.

* * * *

Russo-Japanese Non-Aggression Pact—Anglo-Soviet Treaty

But the question — why did not Russia declare war on Japan?—still remains unanswered. Before answering it, we shall just have another short retrospect. Walter Duranty wrote, "The war between Japan and Russia would be as popular as could be imagined. The whole world would be cheering for both sides to lose." But now after what Russia has done to save the cause of freedom as against aggression, the whole world would be wishing and praying that, in the unlikely event of a war against Japan, Russia should come out successful. Russia is bound to. For she has, with great foresight and vision, strengthened both her frontiers, and was in a position to possibly resist both Germany and Japan. But when the Japanese Foreign Minister Matsuoka came to Moscow, after visiting Berlin, and offered to sign a five-year treaty of non-aggression, Stalin readily consented, for his attitude was mainly pacific and he did not want a war with the Japan, more so when the position seemed to be that Germany would provoke a war with Russia. So the Russo-Japanese Non-Aggression Pact was signed in April 1941, by which each country pledged itself to maintain peaceful and friendly relations, respect the territorial integrity of the other, and observe neutrality in the case of conflict with a third power.

Japan had her own motive in signing such a pact. She wanted to secure herself against an attack by Russia, when she wanted to undertake a great offensive in the South-west Pacific. When Hitler started the war against Russia in June 1941, it was Japan's self-interest which prevented her from entangling herself

ODDITIES

By R.G.

I

Goebbels with long waves and short sank the British fleet:
Radio men from office stools swept our skyways bare.
Now the German fleet (in port) hails the Fuhrer's feat:
"Rule Germania! Hitler rules Radio waves and air."

II

Euclid in our student days told us that a line
Had no breadth but only length, points not even that.
Russians in as lucid ways Hitler's woes define . .
Lines too long and broad for strength, strong points hammered flat.

III

As his admirals advance through Pacific seas,
Opposition overrun, Tojo mops his brow.
Southward scenes he eyes askance; something does not please . .
Lands left by the Rising Sun are Star-spangled now.

RELIEF FOR STRICKEN GREECE.—We drew attention in our last issue to the present pitiable plight of Greece. From all over the world, help to relieve the distress and suffering of the Greeks has been coming. Our photo shows the five-millionth bushel of wheat to be sent over to Greece being poured into the hold by Mr. George De Pasta, Greek Minister to Canada, and Mr. James A. McKinnon, Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce, at a ceremony in a Canadian port. Behind them are Mr. Thomas A. Pappas, Greek War Relief regional director, and Mr. Per Wijkman, Swedish Consul-General to Canada.

So far as Madras is concerned, it has contributed more than Rs. 64,000 to the Greek King's appeal.

in the same war. And when Japan started the war in the Pacific in December 1941, it was Russia's self-interest which prevented her from attacking Japan from her powerful Siberian bases. Russia has done well in playing the Far Eastern game in her own way. At a time when she was engaged in a life-and-death struggle with Germany, it would have been sheer folly for her to undertake a war against Japan which had concluded a non-aggression pact with her, and that is the reason why Russia has refrained from any action in the Far East.

Further, under the terms of the Anglo-Soviet Agreement of July 1941, Russia was not bound to declare war on Japan. For that Agreement provided for collaboration between Britain and Russia only against Hitlerite Germany.

* * * * *

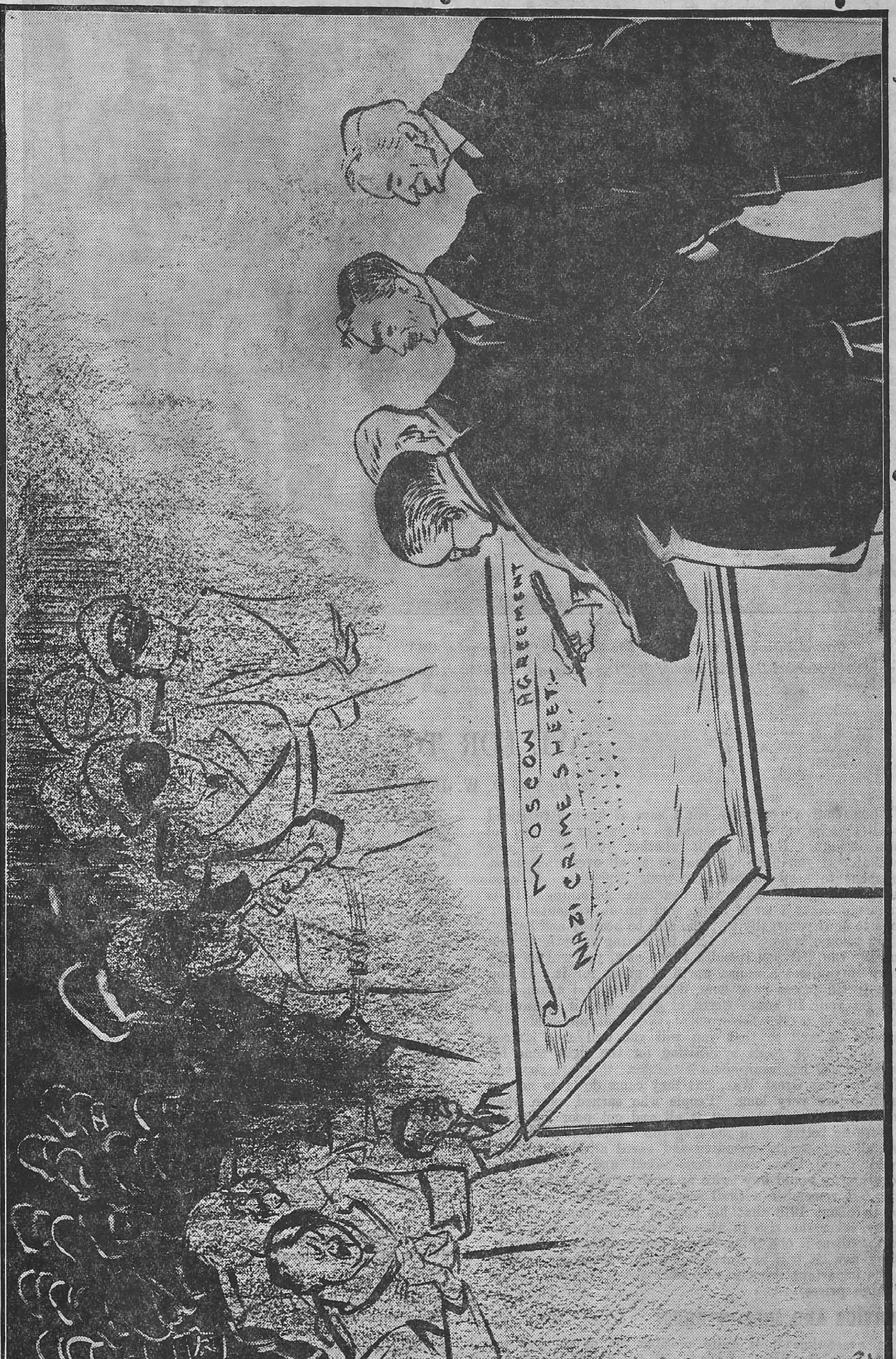
The Times on Russians Policy— The London *Times* has summed up the whole decision succintly when it wrote: "No responsible person in any of the Allied nations believes, for a moment, that Russia, while bearing the brunt of the war on the European Continent, should be expected deliberately to embroil herself in hostilities with Japan." Neither is Japan, particularly hard-pressed as she is now, anxious to come to clash with Russia.

It is in the interests of both these Powers to avoid war between themselves as long as possible. The Tokyo Dinner, at which representatives of the Russian and Japanese Governments fraternised to celebrate the anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution, well represents a friendship based on fear and a unity based on convenience.

* * * * *

Two Great Speeches—Stalin on Nazi War crimes—Churchill on "Food Work and Homes for all" Two great speeches were made last week—one by Marshal STALIN to the Moscow Soviet on Saturday (November 6), on the eve of the 26th Anniversary of the Russian Revolution, and the other by Mr. WINSTON CHURCHILL at the Lord Mayor's luncheon at Mansion House on Tuesday (November 9). Both the speeches emphasized the great unity and solidarity of the anti-Hitlerite coalition of the Allies. Marshal STALIN said, "The Allies are determined to deal decisive blows against the enemy. Already the defeat in the East and the blows of the Allies in the West are shattering Germany." He added, "The day of reckoning is approaching. The war has reached a stage when we can foresee the complete expulsion of the invaders from our land." The capture of Kiev, the capital of the Ukraine and the third largest city in the Soviet Union, which Moscow celebrated along with the Anniversary, seems to be the beginning of the finishing touch, so to say, that will eliminate the foul invader completely. In his great tribute to Russia, Mr. CHURCHILL refers to "the glorious advance of the Russian army from the Volga westward across the Dnieper" and says, "In this process, the Russian Soviet armies have inflicted deep and dire injury upon the whole life and structure of German military power. That once monstrous Juggernaut engine of German might and tyranny has been beaten and broken, out-fought.

(*Continued on page 15*)



"Our people will not forgive the German monsters their atrocious crimes. We shall bring the German cr minals to book." — M. Stalin

—Specially drawn for the Madras War Review.

General Eisenhower met Marshal Badoglio on the 30th September 1943. Left to right: *Lord Gort, Air Marshal Tedder, Marshal Badoglio, a senior Staff Officer, General Eisenhower, Admiral Sir A. Cunningham and General Alexander.*

SAVE FOR TO-DAY

By DR. D. W. DODWELL

I know that a poor man can't save if he has to spend all that he earns to buy enough to eat, or perhaps not even enough. But I doubt whether you are as poor as that. If you have any margin at all over what must be spent to keep yourself and your dependents in good health and good heart, you can save something. It is wonderful what a lot of things you can do without if you have to or if you really try, and still be healthy and happy. Now, to-day, is the right time for saving everything you possibly can. If you spend a rupee now, you will be very lucky if you get 8 annas worth of goods for it. If you save it till prices have gone down to normal again, you will get your 16 annas worth of goods, and if meanwhile you lend it to the Government they will pay you some interest as well so that you will get well over sixteen annas worth of goods by waiting for the right time for spending. Prices were about as high as they are now just after the last Great War, but they came down to normal again before very long. People who earned more when prices were high but spent it all and got poor value for it were no better off in the long run. Wiser folk who cut out all unnecessary spending and saved all they possibly could found that what they saved and lent to the Government would buy twice as much or more a few years later. I remember a Civil servant in England saying to me in about 1918 that his cost of living bonus did not really cover the rise in the cost of living; "Still," he said, "there is one thing—if you can manage to save anything now, it will be worth a lot more later on." That is the important thing to remember about saving in a time of high prices.

SERVICE AND SELF-INTEREST

In peace-time it is quite possible for us to save too much from the point of the public good. If the money that people save in any period in peace-time exceeds the value of new investment in capital goods, the over-saving is wiped out by the losses it causes to other people through undue limitation of the effective demand for consumers goods. There is no such problem in a time of war and high prices such as this. It is absolutely certain that in the present conditions the utmost amount of saving that you can possibly do after providing essentials for yourself and your dependents, is not only in your own interest and your family's but also that of your poorer fellow-citizens and the country as a whole. This is a case where you do not have to choose between self-interest and service to your country. Both require you at present to save up to the limit.

Everybody knows now that in war-time goods for ordinary consumption are bound to be short and at the same time money or purchasing power is bound to be too plentiful. It is just not possible for us to go on living as in peace-time and have all the comforts and enjoyments we should have in peace-time. We have got to go short compared with normal times, and the way to do it with the least suffering and hardship is for everyone to take pride in living the simple life and cutting down his requirements and demands as much as he possibly can. In normal times you probably think that your income is your own when you have earned it, and how you use it is nobody else's business. However that may be for peace-time, it is certainly not true now. Every unnecessary purchase helps to keep up prices and send them higher. Anyone who tries to maintain his peace-time standards of living and consumption does it at the expense of his poorer brothers. Since the size of our common loaf has shrunk, you can only get as much as before by making others bear more than their fair share of the reduction.

Since goods are short and money in some pockets is plentiful, some people feel an impulse to scramble thoughtlessly for what goods there are, paying any ridiculous price that is asked, and to hoard them up and make sure that, whatever happens, they won't have to go short. That is a very foolish and wicked way to behave; it just makes things worse for everybody by driving up prices unnecessarily. If you are asked an unreasonably high price for something please do your very best to manage somehow without it, especially if you could easily find the money to pay for it.

SAVING IS TWICE BLESSED

Every good citizen will remember all the time in these days that goods are short and that too much money is being spent.

He will be constantly trying to do everything he can, however little it may seem, to help make things better on both the goods side and the money side. On the goods side he will produce as much and use as little

(*Continued on page* 10)

SOMETHING TO BE PROUD OF!

H.E. THE GOVERNOR'S WAR FUND HAS JUST PASSED THE

£2 million

MARK

KEEP IT UP MADRAS!

TWO MILLION POUNDS

By SIR ROBERT DENNISTON, *Kt.*

WHO was it, I wonder, (or ought I to know ?) who described the Province of Madras as the "benighted Presidency"? Not a clever fellow, I think, and one of limited vision. My dictionary defines the word "benighted" as "involved in or due to moral darkness or ignorance." I have no comment to make with regard to the moral darkness of the gentleman who applied the epithet to this Presidency, but I hold views, which would be best expressed by a row of asterisks, as to his ignorance.

SIR ROBERT DENNISTON *Kt.*

Did you, in your school days, ever learn a poem about a rather smug old gentleman named Abou Ben Adhem who acquired merit because he loved his fellow men? War time is no bad time to think about one's fellow men, and the extent to which the people of this "morally dark and ignorant" Presidency have done so is reflected in the fact that the Madras Governor's War Fund has now reached the not inconsiderable sum of £2,000,000. It would be a euphemism to say that other Provinces "also ran," for compared with Madras their pace might be described as a leisurely amble. So let's be pleased with ourselves, but not too pleased because after all we have only paid for the war for three hours. But much may happen in three hours, and Corporal Schicklgruber would not have been amused at the recent wireless burlesque of a German communique which, after claiming the destruction of the greater part of Britain's Air Force added "one of our cities is missing."

What have subscribers to the Madras Governor's War Fund got to show for their generosity? Over a crore of rupees has been earmarked for the defence of Great Britain and this Presidency is the godfather of three Fighter Squadrons and two Bomber Squadrons. Each of these squadrons bristles with D.F.Cs. and D.C.Ms. and their achievements may well be a source of pride to their godparents. For the welfare of the serving soldier; subscribers have contributed Rs. 28 lakhs, and it has been possible in various ways to do rather more than something to relieve the discomfort and monotony of army life. Nor has the Navy been forgotten and subscriptions for King George's Fund for sailors total Rs. 2½ lakhs. To improve the lot of the lascars, those brave and uncomplaining men of the sea, Rs. 3 lakhs has been sent to Mrs. Amery's Indian Comforts Fund. Help has been given to Russia, China and Greece, and Evacuees from enemy-occupied territories have been given assistance to the extent of Rs. 1 lakh. The Joint War Charities Committee have spent Rs. 3½ lakhs on hospital supplies, have supplied Christmas fare for the troops in the Presidency and for Madrassi troops outside it, and can seemingly provide at a moment's notice, as part of their ordinary routine work, anything from a grand piano to a reel of cotton.

These are only a few of the activities of the Madras Governor's War Fund, and there are dozens of other deserving objects—for instance, Madras has provided over 100 ambulances—which have derived benefit from the generosity of the people of this Province. And so you may think it is all worth doing, and worth continuing, and I leave with you the thought that the next landmark—Rs. 33 lakhs distant—is the Rs. 3 crores mark.

ALLIES MEET IN SICILY.—United States and British soldiers exchange cigarette and stores as they meet at a road junction outside of Randazzo before entering the Sicilian town on August 13, four days before the liberation of the Italian island was completed.

(*Continued from page 8*)

as possible, and will be extremely careful to prevent any kind of waste and to treat all useful things carefully and extract the maximum service from them. In his daily work he will be helping directly or indirectly to produce something of use to his fellows and he will do it with all his might, with the utmost zeal and devotion. If he can find recreation in his leisure in some way that is also productive, for example in growing vegetables. in his garden or keeping poultry or bees, he will certainly do that too. Hoarding of goods he will regard as both stupid and shameful and will not only shun the evil thing himself but will influence his friends and neighbours also to do the same. As regards money he will spend as little and save as much as he possibly can. Hoarding money is all right in war-time, provided you can be quite sure you won't be suddenly tempted to spend it and find the temptation too strong. But the wise man will lend all his spare money to the Government till after the war. It is silly to think that because your rupee is only worth 8 annas in goods now you do well spend it as quickly as you can. Hang on to your rupee for all you are worth and let the Government keep it safe for you till after the war and till you can get 16 annas worth of goods or more for it. Saving is twice blessed in war-time as it helps both on the money side and the goods side. It leaves the goods that would otherwise have been bought and consumed. free to meet some more urgent need. It also reduces the amount of money that is being offered for goods and sending up prices; it sterilises that amount of purchasing power and prevents it from doing any harm.

"INFLATION GAP"

You may be thinking: "If I lend my money to the Government, they will certainly spend it, so it is spent in any case and what difference does it make?" It is perfectly true, of course, that the Government will spend it whether you lent it to them or not, so that if spend the money But the point is that they would you spent it, there is double spending. The Government are bound to go on buying all that is needed to carry on the war and the money to pay for it has to be found somehow. If it is not found otherwise, it has to be provided by getting more notes issued by the Reserve Bank of India against Government securities. The Government are sending out a constant stream of purchasing power in their payments for men and materials for war work. Unless there is an equal stream of purchasing power passing from the people to the Government in the form of taxes and loans from savings, the Government are forced to fill the gap by getting more notes issued. This is the 'inflationary gap' that will make the general level of prices to go up. Your savings help to close it. By lending the Government your money, you make it unnecessary for them to that extent to issue as much new money as they would otherwise have had to do. This 'inflationary gap' is not something that can be filled up once for all. It is the difference between two opposite streams or flows of purchasing power, and it has to be closed by a constant stream of savings that is big enough to keep it closed all the time.

People who have benefited from the rise in prices have a special duty not to spend more than is absolutely essential. Those of us who have to live on fixed incomes are compelled to economize because we can't get as much for our money as we used to do. But business people as a whole prosper and have increased incomes in a time of rising prices. We don't grudge them a normal reasonable profit. But if some businessmen take monstrous and unconscionable profits and do all they can to push up prices on any pretext, stern measures have to be taken to stop it. Such anti-social profiteering cannot be tolerated. In the recent Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance the Government of India have fixed a definite limit which they regard as the maximum reasonable profit in all ordinary circumstances; it is 20 per cent of the cost of production or, for an import, 20 per cent of the cost of the article as landed in India. Anyone who sells an article for more than 20 per cent over the cost of production will do it at his peril and will be liable to very severe penalties, unless he can show specially good reasons which are accepted as sufficient to justify an exception to the rule.

THREAT TO STABILITY OF SOCIETY

Even so, businessmen are likely to go on getting higher incomes than before the war. But there is no valid excuse for spending the extra income now. Spending it gives a further impetus to the rise in prices and is a powerful influence in keeping food from the mouths of the poor. So if you are one of those who can't help making extra income during the war, do at least for everybody's sake make a vow that you won't spend any of it till after the war. Businessmen always and very naturally welcome moderately rising prices as being good for trade. But a huge, artificial rise such as we have had in India is a threat to the general stability of society and to the interests of businessmen as much as anyone else. It is a primary duty and interest for us all to do everything we can to combat it and stop it for the sake of the whole future of the country and the safety and happiness of all classes of the people. If we all pull hard and all together, there is no doubt whatever that we can do it. If you feel any doubt about this, look at what Britain has done. In the last war prices rose there just as they have done now in India, but in this war Britain has stabilised the price level for necessaries at about 30 per cent above pre-war. This is due largely to the splendid unity and public spirit of the people as a whole and their eagerness to help with all the remedies against inflation. For one thing everybody does his or her utmost to save and lend to the Government and vast amounts are raised from small savings.

A good many people have discovered in Britain that they have better health through eating rather less than before, provided it is a well-balanced diet. Tightening the belt has made them stronger and tougher. In India in spite of the shortage there may be a few who could benefit both themselves and others by cutting down their eats a little. Then what about alcoholic drinks and tobacco? If you spend money on these. you certainly have scope for saving there. If you think it would be bad for your health and efficiency to drop them completely, which I beg leave to doubt, at least you can cut them down. I wish more people would give up alcohol for the duration as His Majesty our late King-Emperor George V did in the last war. I hope you are making your clothes last as long as they can possibly be mended. If a shirt and

short are good enough for our soldiers to fight for us in, they are good enough for anyone to work in War time, and if they are well patched and darned, the more honour to the wearer and his wife! In Britain it is an offence against the law to throw away any piece of paper—even a tram ticket—in the street. It is equally an offence against the public interest here to waste the least bit of paper. So don't write unnecessary letters and when you must use paper, use the smallest piece that will do—and save up all your waste paper and give it to the National War Front, which will see that it is used for making fresh paper. Another good habit we should all cultivate ourselves and impress on our servants is never to turn on an electric light or fan unless it is really essential, and never to leave one working when it is not needed. The same applies to water-taps and never let one go on dripping for want of a new washer.

I also suggest that you consider whether you have any goods stored away waiting till you find a use for them which would be of use to someone else now. If so, bring them out and sell them at once. You can get a good price for them and save the proceeds, and you will be able to replace them later at a lower price if necessary.

GO ALL OUT

Madras is making good progress in the big campaign for increased savings that is going on from last July. We aim at saving Rs. 10 crores by the end of December and are now about half-way towards the goal; a big and determined spurt in the next two months will do the trick. At present we are fifth on the list of provinces in regard to total defence savings. We can't expect to equal Bombay and Bengal with their big war industries and wealthy millionaires and institutions, but I think we ought to be able to overhaul and pass the United Provinces and the Punjab if we really put our backs into it. Up to now they have been running 1 to 2 crores ahead of us, and we must go all out to catch them up.

In order to help people to invest their savings in National Savings securities without having to waste a lot of time and trouble in going to an office to fill up forms and complete the formalities, District Collectors have appointed 'authorized canvassers' who will receive your money and application form giving you a temporary receipt, invest the money according to your instructions and deliver the document regarding the investment to you later on. The canvassers are mostly officials including Revenue Department officials of the rank of Revenue Inspector and above, but they include also a few well-known non-officials of the district. It should be easy for you to get into touch with one of them if you wish to have his help in investing your savings with the least possible trouble. He will show you, if you ask, the certificate signed by the District Collector authorizing him to act as a canvasser.

THREE FORMS OF INVESTMENT

There are three main forms of National Savings securities in which you can invest your savings at any time. The first is Defence Bonds which you can buy at any branch of the Imperial Bank; you have to invest Rs. 100 or a multiple of Rs. 100, the interest is 3 per cent a year, payable half-yearly, but you can lend without interest too if you wish and naturally the Government appreciate that all the more.

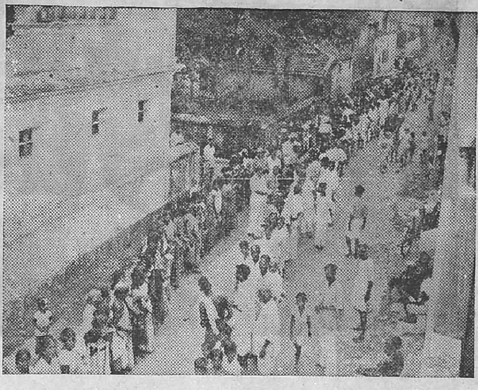
Then there are National Savings Certificates. The cost of the lowest certificate is Rs. 10 and it becomes Rs. 15 after 12 years. This means that you get compound interest at about 3 per cent a year entirely free of income-tax—an excellent bargain. You are allowed to buy up to Rs. 5,000 worth of these in your own name and the same for each member of your family if you wish. In return for the higher rate of interest you give up the right to draw out the capital in the first three years. These certificates are on sale at Post offices. You can also buy National Savings Stamps for 4 annas each and stick them on a card till they amount to Rs. 10 and then exchange them for a certificate.

The third kind of investment is a deposit in the Post Office Defence Savings Bank. This is similar to the ordinary Post Office Savings Bank, but you undertake to leave your money in it till after the war and in return interest is added at 2½ per cent a year free of income-tax instead of 1½ or 2 per cent.

The Government also suggest that the inhabitants of each village or locality should join together to make a collective subscription to be invested in Defence Bonds during the war and used after the war for some useful purpose in the neighbourhood such as a new hospital, school or road. Such subscriptions may be handed over to any official of the Revenue Department or to the village headman; the Government will arrange to invest them till after the war, and will give due consideration to the subscribers' wishes in spending the money after the war.

Every anna you save now helps to keep prices down and lessens the sufferings of the poor. This is a cause in which we shall all wish to do our utmost. And every anna you save is another nail in Hitler's coffin, the one thing we should all be glad to provide for his use. I think everyone from Cape Comorin to the Himalayas will agree in wanting to see the end of Nazi and Japanese barbarism and the end of the war as soon as possible. So let us save every anna we can, and keep on working hard and steadily at our daily tasks. "Produce all you can and save all you can—spend and consume only what you must"—is a good war-time slogan. If we all live up to it with all our might, we shall be doing our part to lighten the burdens of war and hasten the return of the happier days of peace.

—A talk broadcast from A.I.R., Madras, on Nov. 4.



FIREWOOD FOR DEEPAVALI!—National War Front workers in Madras busy distributing coupons.

FLOODS AND THE NATIONAL WAR FRONT

An honorary organizer of the National War Front, Madres, belonging to the fishermen's community writes:—

MY jurisdiction which comprises of villages along the coast was in several places cut off from all means of transport so much so, journey to those places was an impossibility for some days.

Water had rushed in flooding almost all the streets in Purasawakam, Perambur and other neighbouring places and the people had to get over the roofs of their houses for safety and remain there for hours together in a state of agony and terror expecting every moment either the water-level overreaching their places of refuge or their houses collapsing. It was at this hour of crisis, that the Police sent word to me for a rescue party. Immediately, I gathered all my men and rushed to the spot with catamarans, boats and other necessary equipments. We divided ourselves into batches, went in various directions and rescued several hundreds of men, women and children. In certain places our men had to carry on their work against heavy odds. There was no light and at some of the road junctions the onrush of water was so great and forceful that our men, in spite of their seafaring experience, were themselves placed in risky positions; yet they continued their task with unflinching courage and everincreasing enthusiasm and landed several persons in places of safety.

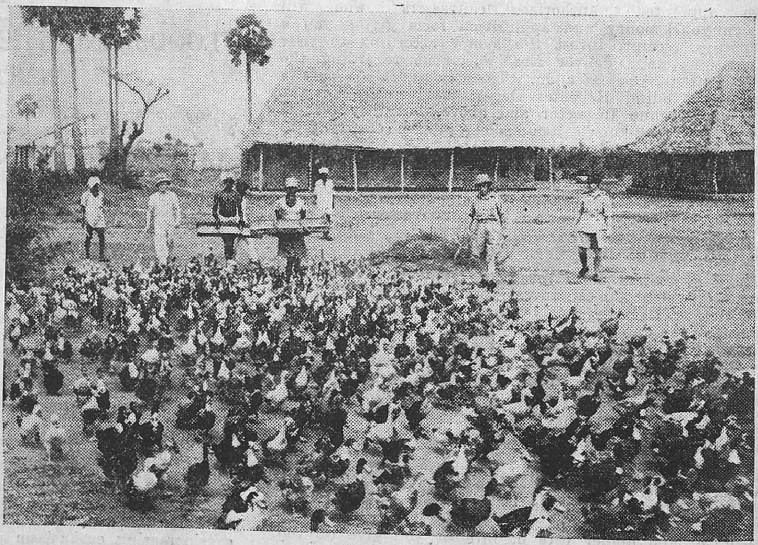
In all, we were engaged for one and a half days without interruption and it is a source of immense gratification to me that I and my men were able to contribute our little quota of service to the people of Madras when they were in great distress due to the recent floods which caused havoc and destruction of a magnitude for which there is no parallel in the history of Madras. The steps taken by the Government in affording relief on this occasion were very prompt and effective and the public owe a deep debt of gratitude to them. Their reputation for efficient administration stands as high as ever and our community feels proud that we, on this occasion of trial, have been in our own humble way helpful to the Government in upholding their prestige.

"Isn't your son rather young to be joining the Army?"

"Yes; but you see, he's only in the infantry."

FIRST R.A.F. DUCK AND TURKEY FARM NEAR TRICHINOPOLY

AT THE ROYAL AIR FORCE'S 'XMAS POULTRY FARM.—(Left) *R.A.C. W. Lindsey, 40, Whitecroft Road, Sheldon Road, Birmington, and L.A.C. A. J. Thomas, 342, Aldridge Road, Streetway, Sutton Coldfield, Birmingham, help feed 70 fattening turkeys.*



FED ON MESS-ROOM SCRAPS.—Cooks feeding the 800 ducks now being fattened to provide 'Xmas fare for airmen.

'XMAS COMES BUT ONCE A YEAR, SO—

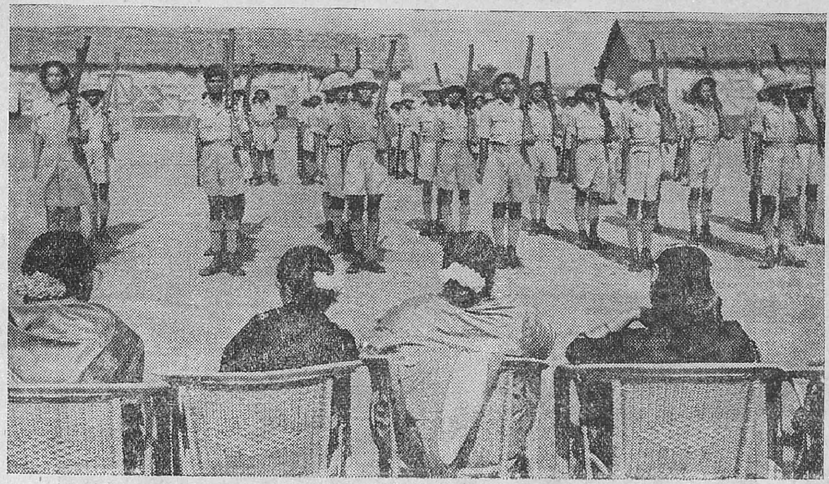
First Royal Air Force Duck Farm in India is now fully operational on a camp near Trichinopoly. Stocked with 800 ducks, t' e farm provides the officers and men on the camp with a poultry course twice a week. A 3 lb. duck when fattened for five weeks on the farm puts on 1 lb. in weight and is then a prime bird for the table.

During the laying season, the ducks provide 700 eggs a month. These are sold to the contractor on the camp or in the local market. The proceeds go to the P.S.I. or are used for buying extra luxuries for the airmen's inner man-sauces, pickles, jellies, custards. . . .

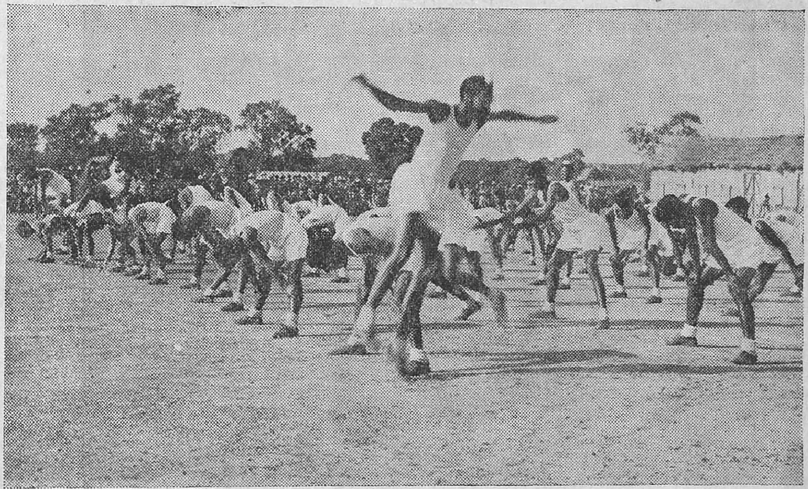
The ducks cost nothing to keep. They are fed on swill and scraps collected from the airmen's and officers' messes. If they require delicacies the cost is defrayed by the egg fund.

The catering officer and cooks at the camp are also fattening for Christmas 100 turkeys and 20 geese, birds they have obtained by swooping surplus ducks. Guinea fowl, too, are likely new arrivals at the farm in the near future.

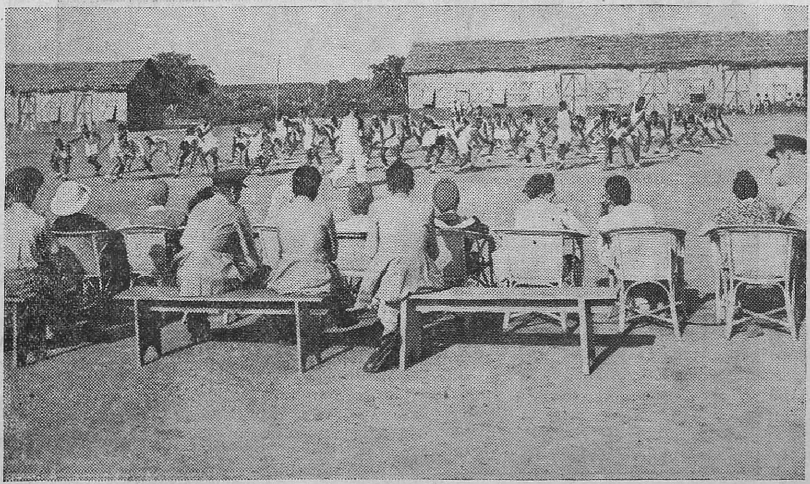
WELFARE CENTRE FOR I.A.F. IN BANGALORE



Indian mothers proudly watch their sons give drill display at a Recruits' Training Centre, Bangalore.



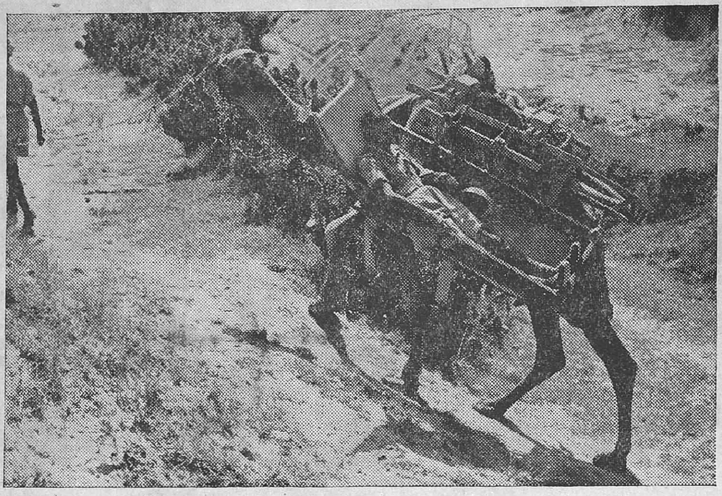
Leap-frog is one of the games that help recruits attain physical fitness.



Physical fitness is attained by means of competitive games which form an important part of the recruits' training.

I.A.M.C. TRAINING CENTRE AT RAWALPINDI

Evacuation of wounded by Camel Khajawa.



Evacuation of wounded by Hamilton Saddle.

Evacuation of wounded in the Field. Photo shows *the wounded arriving from the Regtl. aid post at the Advance Dressing Station.*

"DISPLAYED GREAT COURAGE AND COOLNESS"

TRIBUTE TO Mr. ANANTHAN NAIR, M.B.E.

In the course of a recent B.B.C. talk, Sir Samuel Runganadhan referring to the award of M.B.E. to a distinguished Madrasi said:—

A few days ago, I saw an announcement in the *London Gazette*, which took me far away from the sand and dust of Libya to the tropical seas. It had been announced that His Majesty had been graciously pleased to give orders for Mr. N. Ananthan Nair to be an additional member of the Civil Division of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire and another, an Indian boat-swain in the Merchant Navy Service, to be awarded the British Empire Medal in the Civil Division.

Mr. Ananthan Nair is a Second Radio Officer in the Merchant Navy. The citation for the award to him of the M.B.E. says:

"The ship sailing in convoy was hourly attacked by three Japanese cruisers. She was repeatedly hit and the wireless was put out of action. As the ship was leaking and sinking, orders for abandonment were given. The crew got away in two light boats and rafts.

"Another boat floated clear from the ship and the survivors were divided among the three boats. The Second Radio Officer displayed great courage and coolness whilst the ship was under shell fire, and remained at his post until the last. After the vessel sank, many of the crew were clinging to pieces of wreckage in the shark-infested waters and Mr. Nair, disregarding the dangers, plunged overboard from his boat and brought several of the men to safety."

BOATSWAIN'S GALLANTRY

During an enemy dive-bombing attack on Guadalcanal, a British ketch was anchored off the beach. Her crew was sheltering in dugouts ashore; a landing ship which was hit and set on fire became out of control, and, listing rapidly, set fire to the ketch. The Indian boatswain swam out to the ship and, climbing aboard he started up her engine, threw burning material overboard and shipped the anchor.

Then, single-handed, he manœuvred his ship out of danger and took her to a safe anchorage. He carried out this action within a few feet of the burning landing ship under a cloud of smoke. He was wounded by the exploding ammunition.

Whether on the battlefield, on the high seas or in the air, Indians are acquitting themselves well. We are proud of them all.

H.M.I.S. "BENGAL": ANNIVERSARY OF FAMOUS ACTION

"No Captain can do wrong if he places his ship alongside that of an enemy." Nelson's immortal precept is being lived up to in spirit if not in exact lineal measure, writes the *Naval Review* in a recent issue and, quoting examples, mentions "the fight of the little one-gunned *Bengal* in the faithful performance of her duty as an escort in the Indian Ocean to give the tanker in her charge a chance of escape."

Yesterday (November 11), on the first anniversary of *Bengal's* gallant fight against odds which, by all the rules of sea-warfare, should have been overwhelming, it is fitting to recall an exploit which has earned praise from naval men and commentators throughout the world.

A recent visit to *Bengal* when she put into port after a spell of arduous escort duty on Indian Ocean routes showed she is still "on the job," covering many thousands of sea-miles in the past twelve months in the faithful performance of duties which, apart from infrequent "highlights" such as that which came her way on Armistice Day, 1942, are onerous and monotonous.

On that day the little minesweeper, fresh from an Australian slipway and on her maiden voyage to India in company with the Dutch tanker *Ondina*, sighted two Japanese armed merchant raiders each several times her size. Each raider was able to bring to bear, against *Bengal's* solitary 12-pounder gun, a broadside of several 5-inch guns—enough to blow her out of the water.

Unhesitatingly she proceeded to close the range and "engaged the enemy more closely," thus living up to the finest tradition of British naval practice. Despite the hail of enemy fire she tackled the nearest raider, until with her sixth shell she hit the Jap in a vulnerable spot, causing it to blow up and sink. Thus were coolness, courage and good gunnery vindicated.

The second raider, which had been shelling *Ondina*, gave up the fight and, after picking up survivors from her sister ship, withdrew. By this time *Bengal's* ammunition was almost exhausted and she broke off the chase. The tanker, who had also engaged the enemy most gallantly with her 4-inch gun, was badly damaged but her crew, who had taken to their boats, boarded her again and brought her safely to port.

Since then *Bengal* has continued to range the high seas in her task of commerce protection. Many of the men who fought in this action are still in her ship's company. Her present commander is an Indian naval officer, and the ship is still inspired by the same intrepid spirit as brought such a rich reward in glory a year ago. Her action on that occasion typifies the determination with which India's Navy is prepared to meet the enemy, wherever he is to be found.

RUNNING COMMENTARY—(*Continued from page 6*)

and out-manœuvred by Russian valour, generalship and science, and it has been beaten to an extent which may well prove mortal."

Both the great leaders have referred to the importance of the Moscow Conference. M. STALIN refers in particular to one of the Moscow decisions, viz., punishment for Nazi crimes. He said, "Our people will not forgive the German monsters their atrocious crimes. We shall bring the German criminals to book."

Special reference is made to post-war problems in the speeches. Mr. CHURCHILL's three slogans "Food, work and homes for all" in his Mansion House speech may well be the watchwords of the post-war world. Mr. CHURCHILL said, "No erudition, no party doctrines or party prejudices or vested interests shall stand in the way of the simple duty of providing, before the end of the war, for food, work and homes for all. Each plan must be prepared now, during the war, and they must come into action as soon as victory is won. On this far-reaching work, His Majesty's Government are now concentrating all energies that can be spared from the actual struggle with the enemy." This is one of the most notable pronouncements of our generation, for the future peace, contentment and well-being of the world depends on "Food, work and homes for all."

H.E. the Governor's War Fund breaks another records. His Excellency the Governor's War Fund has broken another record. It has reached the 2 million mark, not two million rupees, but two million pounds! It is needless to say that our Province is leading the rest of India, among other things, in the matter of contributions to the War Fund. What a great lead it is having, and maintaining, is well described by Sir ROBERT DENNISTON, Regional Leader of the National War Front, in an article published elsewhere in this issue. He says, "It would be a euphemism to say that other Provinces 'also ran,' for compared with Madras their pace might be described as a leisurely amble." "So let's be pleased with ourselves," he adds, "but not too pleased, because after all we have only paid for the war for three hours." And he leaves us with the thought that "the next landmark—Rs. 33 lakhs distant—is the Rs. 3 crores mark." But it is a comforting thought to feel that before we reach the next landmark, we may be in sight of the winning post—the goal of victory. This, however, does not mean that we can afford to relax and rest on our laurels. Far from it. It is the last lap that requires the greatest spurt, and it is now that the people should exert their utmost.

TREATMENT OF OCCUPIED COUNTRIES

By M. RUTHNASWAMI, C.I.E.

THE laws of war—as they have been deposited in the course of history—in spite of the Germans—are governed by two sets of considerations—which have been summed up by a great French International lawyer Le Fur in the two principles of Necessity and Humanity. That is to say the laws of war forbid all acts of force that do not serve the purpose of war and all acts that may serve the purpose of war but which are contrary to Humanity. These principles of Necessity and Humanity govern also the military occupation of conquered countries. Military occupation is only a fact, it does not create a right. It does not give the occupying power any right of sovereignty over the people of the occupied country, the sovereignty of the original State has not been abolished—it has only been suspended. The occupying power has the right to expect only external and material obedience of the people of the occupied country—it has no right to their loyalty. The juridical consequences that follow this relationship are the following:—

The former laws of the occupied country continue in force—the State tribunals render justice in the name and by the authority of the old State—the judges and magistrates remain at their post. In the Franco-Prussian War of 1870–1871 the French tribunals continued to dispense justice till after the revolution of 4th September when Germany refused to recognise the government of National Defence—in the last war during the German occupation of certain provinces of Russia, where Russian tribunals and judges were wanting, the Germans established German judges who administered Russian laws.

For the cognisance and punishment of criminal offences against the army of occupation committed by the civil population are set up the military tribunals of the occupying power. While the French practice was to make these tribunals composed of more than one person, a military council, the Germans entrust this work to the arbitrary will of an army commander who determines himself the crimes, the punishment, the procedure to be followed which is generally of a summary kind.

CIVIL ADMINISTRATION

As for Civil administration a distinction is made between political officers like prefects and sub-prefects to whom the occupying power will not allow any functions, and administrative officers like policemen, financial officials who continue to perform their functions.

In regard to the effect on property a distinction is made between the property of individuals and the property of the State. As regards the property of individuals the usage of international law is that it ought to be respected by the occupying power, it may not be ruined or destroyed except in military operations. Except for destruction in such military operations private property is safe from the attentions of the occupying power except for two exceptions—requisitions and contributions.

NAZIS FLOUT INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS

Requisitions are a military necessity. The army of occupation must live and has a right to get the wherewithal from the occupied country. But the extent of the requisition is limited by the needs of the occupying army and the requisition must receive compensation. It ought to be practised with moderation and with humanity so that the people of the occupied country may not starve. The cynical saying of Goering that whoever starved, the Germans would not is a denial of this principle of civilized warfare. The requisitions must also be safeguarded by receipts given and taken and ought to be paid for according to the Hague Convention—another usage of international law flouted by the Germans in the last war and this.

Contributions that is in the form of pecuniary collective fines imposed by the occupying power on the population of the occupied country have been condemned by international law. It is generally imposed on a whole community or neighbourhood for the offence of so-called franc-tireurs who may not belong to that community or neighbourhood at all. In the war of 1870–71, the Germans ruined many French towns by these contributions, which bore no proportion to their resources. The Brussels Declaration would not tolerate contributions except as the equivalent in kind of taxes or other charges imposed by the army of occupation. The Hague Convention restricts contributions strictly to the needs of the army of occupation and in any case care should be taken that contributions should never be levied with a view to impoverishing the inhabitants or as a means of their oppression. But here as in other respects the Germans in the Wars of 1870–71, of 1914–1918 as in this have thrown these cautions in regard to contributions to the winds.

STATE PROPERTY AND OCCUPYING POWER

In regard to State property in the occupied country, a distinction is observed between immovable property and movable property. With regard to the former, the occupying power enjoys only the right to use the fruits and to use them as the owner State would have done. For instance in regard to forests it ought to make only regular coupes and not denude the forest—if it goes to the latter extremity, the owner State will have a right to compensation. The Germans in Belgium abused the forests of Belgium and Northern France—it is as some compensation for their damaged forests that Belgians received the districts of Eupen and Malmedy. The occupying power would also have the right of destroying bridges, tunnels and make use of the railways and mines but not destroy permanently the mines—it was for the destruction of French mines that Germany had to surrender the Saar mines to France. As for the movables the occupying power is expected to respect the museums, libraries, picture galleries of the occupied country on the consideration that it ought to limit itself only to those acts that may be necessary for the successful prosecution of war which same consideration will allow it to collect all materials of war like guns, munitions—also of public funds but not those belonging to private citizens.

All these dry rules of international law and usage were clothed with ethical fervour and burnt with fiery illumination during the war of 1914–1918 in the actions and utterances of one who was called by the German commander who had to deal with him "the incarnation of occupied Belgium"—the late Cardinal Mercier. In his famous letter to the Belgians on Patriotism and Endurance, dated Christmas 1914, and of which General Von Bissing tried to prevent the publication, he laid down the principles that govern the relations between the Belgians and the occupying power. "This power," he said, "is not a legitimate authority. Therefore in your private heart, you do not owe it either esteem, or fidelity, or obedience. The only legitimate Power in Belgium is that which belongs to the King—who alone has a right to the affection of our hearts and to our submission. Of themselves the public administrative acts of occupying power have no force but the legitimate authority tacitly ratifies those which the general interest justifies, and it is from this ratification alone that their legal value comes."

GERMAN CRIMES IN BELGIUM

In his sensational letter to the Cardinals, and Bishops of Germany and Austria-Hungary of 24th November 1915, he enumerates the numerous and flagrant infraction of the Hague convention, collective punishments inflicted for individual deeds contrary to article 50 of the Hague convention, forced labour for the enemy contrary to article 52, fresh taxes in violation of articles 48, 49 and 52, abuse of requisitions in kind in violation of article 52, ignoring the laws in force in the country contrary to article 43, the taking and execution of hostages if the population do not keep quiet under all circumstances. In another letter he characterised these acts of the occupying power, forced labour, collective fines, indefinite punishments as "slavery neither more nor less." The deportation of inoffensive citizens from Belgium into Germany in order to employ them in forced labour—as the Germans are doing in this war from France and Poland—he denounced to the civilized world in a letter, dated 7th November 1916, "on the ground of respect for human dignity." Speaking at Brussels on 26th November 1916, he said that as man has a right to freedom in his work, a right to his own hearth, he has a right to secure his services for his own country, regulations violating these rights can never bind conscience. The attempt of the occupying power to overturn the general administration of the country, to divide and rule the people—the Wallons and the Flemings he called so many attempts to break the national unity of Belgium—and Belgians who seconded these equivocal proceedings, traitors to the country. These denunciations of German violations of international law and usage went home even before the close of the war for on 17th October 1918, on the eve of the evacuation of Belgium by the German Army the delegate of the German Government announced to Cardinal Mercier that the Belgian political prisoners whether interned in Belgium or in Germany and the Belgians deported in Germany would be set at liberty. Thus right came once more into its own and the nightmare of German wrong became an evil dream of the past. It has revived again in this war. And for the future of a world to be governed by Law and Morality may we not dare to hope that after this second nightmare of German wrong Right will once more illuminate and guide the path of man now that victory over the powers of darkness has dawned over the world.

—A recent talk broadcast from A.I.R., Madras.

WEEKLY JOTTINGS

By "CHRONICLER"

VICTORY AT KIEV AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE—STALIN'S LEADERSHIP—EUROPE IN FERMENT—TURKISH NEUTRALITY—RUSSIA IN THE FAR EAST.

The resounding Russian victory at Kiev on November 6 easily stands out as the most pre-eminent event of the week that has just passed. Germans enjoyed its possession for over two years, taking it on September 20, 1941, when they were almost at the height of their first summer offensive. The recapture of Kiev by the Russian army is practically tantamount to ringing the bell for German exit from the Ukranian theatre, inasmuch as Kiev was almost the last strong outpost of the German forces in the southern sector. The toughest portion of the war in the Ukraine was over even at the moment the Russian army crossed the Dnieper and reached the west bank of the river in spite of the strongest resistance from the enemy and the recapture of Kiev is a crowning achievement in a series of successive victories which have simply crashed the German line of defence along the Dnieper. The only other line where the Germans can think of putting up a stout resistance is along the Dniester for which they must evacuate the whole of the Ukraine. There is indeed an element of inevitability in the ever rising tide of the Russian flood which cannot be stopped in spite of Hitler's orders to the German army that they must die to the last man before they quitted their stand; and although the German forces do not so meticulously carry out the orders from their leader, the Russian High Command is taking particular care that even the last German is not allowed to escape from this area. So complete is the destruction wrought upon the German military machine, both in men and materials. The Russian forces which captured Kiev by storm were under the command of General Vatutin and the first brigade which distinguished itself in the liberation of the city has received the highest military honour in Russia, the Order of Suvorov, Second Class. According to Moscow radio, during the last four months of fighting on the eastern front the German casualties have been 2,700,000 while the German radio estimates two days later the Russian casualties to the extent of 3,000,000. Even granting that both estimates are true, it cannot be overlooked that the German loss has nothing but irretrievable, while the Soviet army has cleaned the Russian soil of all traces of German elements from Stalingrad to Kherson. Russian recovery is doubtless still incomplete. Crimea continues in German hands, but the Russian army has already begun hammering from many sides of the Crimea. The White Russian front is yet unfinished and the Leningrad front remains unshaken. There is, however, one great factor which must tell on either side in the near future. The Russian army is moving forward in an atmosphere of supreme confidence, while the German army is moving back in a mood of despair and disintegration.

STALIN'S LEADERSHIP

No better evidence is required for this than Stalin's address in Moscow on November 6 on the occasion of the twenty-sixth anniversary of the Russian Revolution on the one hand, and Hitler's sermon to the Nazi veterans on November 8 in the hall of Loewenbrau Beer Cellar on the other. There was the unmistakable note of confidence about the achievement of final victory and the strength of the Soviet State in the former, and the element of determination and hope "to conquer and live" in the latter, almost echoing the feelings of one who, in spite of the loss of the Paradise, was still rallying his associates to resist. Decidedly Hitler is on the start of the cataract.

Russian hammerings on the battle front have shaken his physical frame, while the Moscow Conference has driven to his heart a lightning which has broken up his morale. The unexpected has happened at Moscow, so far as Hitler is concerned. In spite of repeated rebuffs from the Allies, he had cherished the hope that he would be able to raise the bogey of Bolshevism to frighten the Allies into a mood for peace before the Russian sledge hammer had completely blown his brains out. Even on the eve of the Moscow Conference the Nazis had not lost hope and retained the idea that the conference would break up in fiasco. But as one newspaper commentator had so clearly put it, Mr. Churchill has already built a bridge between Moscow and Washington, a fact which Hitler had hardly known during these four eventful years of the war. Nor had he been aware of the transformation that had taken place in Stalin and under him in Soviet Russia. As Lord Beaverbrook once expressed: "Communism under Stalin has produced the most valiant fighting army in Europe. Communism under Stalin has provided us the examples of patriotism, equal to the finest annals of history. Communism under Stalin has produced the best generals of the war". Russia under Stalin no more advocated the creed of international anarchy and revolution as she did during the leadership of Lenin and Trotsky, and her ambition to live and let live in peace and security, cherished and nurtured under Stalin's leadership, became a potent unifying force between her and the Allies when they found themselves in one camp facing a common enemy. It was then that Britain and America knew Stalin at close quarters. British understanding of the man has been well expressed by Lord Beaverbrook. America understands him equally well, as can be seen from the observations made by Mr. Joseph E. Davies, American Ambassador to Moscow. "Stalin," he said, "is the type of man who knows how to lay out a long-range plan, and prefers to reach his objectives by patient planning. He loves to set up the pins and then move them about, again and again, until he has anticipated every detail. I should attribute his success to three factors: his strong physique, his well balanced nervous system and his character, with its wisdom, knowledge of human nature, horse-sense and singleness of purpose. If Stalin had been born in America, he would have been outstanding in any field—as a politician, labour leader, businessman, worker or professional man. My case is that Stalin would have gone into public life, because of his sympathy for the under-privileged and his desire to bring about a better life for the masses." Whatever understanding was lacking between Stalin and the Allies before the war was well supplied by closer co-operation in the fight for human liberty and none showed better enthusiasm than Mr. Churchill in the initial stages of the war for this closer understanding. It is with such materials of understanding before him that he began the construction of the longest bridge in the world, between Moscow and Washington.

EUROPE IN FERMENT

The Moscow Conference has been an eye-opener to many nations who were once the victims of a feeling of dismay and derangement of mental equilibrium by the dazzling victories of the German panzer divisions. The irresistible Russian advance on the one hand, and the supreme spirit of concord manifested from time to time as existing between the Allied nations and Russia have disillusioned the minds of the world regarding the invincibility of the German war machine, struck terror in the hearts of delinquents, raised hopes in the minds of the weak and the oppressed, and engendered a suspicious and ominous fear among nations of faltering fidelity and friendship for the Allies. Without separating one event from another from the stream of world events before and after the commencement of the war, one finds a uniform policy on the part of Britain to resist Nazi aggression and make the world safe for humanity, and a similar uniform policy on the part of Russia to establish her frontiers on a firm and secure basis. On a long range vision British foreign policy since the last war has been steadily directed towards this end, and Russian foreign policy was equally justified on the above basis. It was to the Nazi interest to frustrate both these policies, and the Nazis successfully did it to the extent of encouraging them to drag the world into a war in which they hoped for ultimate victory.

It is to this aspect of the beginnings of the war to which one must focus one's attention in order to realise the significance of the events in their real perspective. Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria and Rumania, the satellites of Germany, are now trembling in their shoes expecting Russian and Allied invasions from different sides. They became Germany's satellites either as a result of Nazi intimidation or from fear of Soviet extension of territory. The same is the case with Finland. When the Nazi aggression of Europe started Russia sought self-defence in establishing her boundaries in places which were less vulnerable, and her addresses to Finland had no more or no less significance. The negotiations between Russia and Finland with regard to certain territorial concessions to the former were very cordial, and as Mr. Gordon Young says, looking back on the course of Russo-Finnish relations it seems that the battle for Finland was a fight which need never have started at all. In the meantime the German fifth column worked in Finland, encouraging resistance to Russian demands and war between the two friends was the result. Finland, under-estimating Russian military resources, became Germany's satellite and four years' of Nazi alliance has driven Finland to the verge of a separate peace with Russia. This sad experience costs her heavy, and it could have been easily averted if only she had, like the Baltic States, willingly got accession to the Soviet Republic. Like Finland, Bulgaria

and Rumania underwent Nazification to spite the Soviet, sent their battalions to fight side by side with the German army against Russia, and to-day they are expecting their nemesis every minute at the hands of the victorious Russians. Russia may not, merely for extension of territory, embark on a course of aggression against these States, but she will think twice before allowing small States like these to exist to become a source of intrigue and conspiracy for her enemies to undermine her security. A strong State, without the policy of neighbourly aggression, is sure to be a powerful factor for peace in Europe and a victorious Russia, in friendly alliance with the United Nations, is bound to satisfy this qualification.

TURKISH NEUTRALITY

In spite of her continued neutrality Turkey is feeling herself in an awkward position, particularly after the Moscow Conference. She has not been a satellite of Germany; she has not rendered active assistance to the Nazis; still her position is sufficiently uncomfortable in a world in which her old friend and ally, Britain, is establishing her supremacy in spite of Turkish restraint of help and in which her old enemy, Russia is adjudged as the supreme military power. This uncomfortable situation becomes all the more disconcerting to her when she is reminded that the war would have been over several months ago, if not years, if she had allowed passage for the British navy through the Dardanelles to bombard German positions on the Black Sea coast or send help to the Balkans. Even at the most critical moment Britain did not think of violating this neutrality, a respect which was legitimately due to Turkey. Turkey, on the other hand, was bound by treaties to help the Balkan States, and although no help was forthcoming, it would nevertheless have been substantial help if British vessels had been given free passage through the Straits. Turkey has now grown apprehensive of an Allied decision unfavourable to her interests in respect of her present control over the Dardanelles, and the Conference between the British Foreign Minister and the Foreign Minister of Turkey, which recently took place at Cairo must have let out some unpleasant truths to the innocent Muslim victim of the viles of Von Papen.

At the time the war broke out Turkey was linked with France and the United Kingdom by the Tripartite Treaty of October 1939, and the fact that she remained staunch to this alliance even after the collapse of France stands to her eternal credit. But her conduct since these days, observes Major-General Rowan-Robinson, whether as an ally or as a benevolent neutral, has not been flawless. "She entered into non-aggression pacts first with Bulgaria and quite recently with Germany. The position in which she has been placed has, however, been one of immense and growing difficulty *vis-a-vis* both Russia and Germany, especially in view of the fact that she is possessed of but little modern equipment with which to enable her gallant soldiers to play their true part in war. There is no doubt either of the inner loyalty of the great majority of her people to her treaty obligations to us or of their good wishes for our success. Nevertheless Turkey is traditionally anti-Russian and not a few of her senior officers are pro-German. Moreover, she sees Bulgaria mobilising along her frontier and, like all the smaller powers of Europe, with the solitary and glorious exception of Greece, she has been shaken by the spectacle of a mechanised giant sweeping ruthlessly and resistlessly to her threshold. Her leaders have, therefore, been inclined to seek accommodation with the foul fiend in the vain hope of escaping thereby the fate of so many of her neighbours."

Poland, Czechoslovakia, Greece and Yugoslavia who refused to become German satellites, though prostrate to-day, are jubilant over Russian and Allied plans to cut the shortest route towards final victory. With the Nazi menace completely driven out of Europe, it is not likely that there shall be any sort of discord between them and Russia over frontiers. Russian influence may spread beyond the borders of pre-war Russia; but that will only be with a view to maintain the peace and security of Europe. On May 4, 1939, Mr. Churchill wrote a few significant words in connexion with the relationship between Poland and Russia, and they are still more significant at the present juncture. "But it must be vividly impressed upon the Government of Poland that the accession of Soviet Russia in good earnest to the peace bloc of nations may be decisive in preventing war and will in any case be necessary for our ultimate success. One understands readily the Polish policy of balancing between the German and the Russian neighbours, but from the moment when the Nazi malignity is plain, a definite association between Poland and Russia becomes indispensable." Again he wrote:—"There is no means of maintaining as Eastern front against Nazi aggression without the active aid of Russia. Russian interests are deeply concerned in preventing Herr Hitler's designs in Eastern Europe. It should still be possible to range all the States and peoples from the Baltic to the Black Sea in one solid front against a new outrage or invasion." It is almost certain that post-war Europe will find a hegemony of Eastern European nations established on this basis under the leadership of a powerful and non-aggressive Soviet State.

RUSSIA IN THE FAR EAST

Russia, in co-operation with the Allies, is moving undaunted towards a position in world affairs, from which she will be able to give a deciding voice not only in the post-war affairs of Europe, but in the war situation in the Far East. As a glorious victor this will not only be her responsibility, but her legitimate right to dictate terms to Japan without violating her anti-aggression pact. Russia's present non-intervention in Far Eastern affairs is a policy designed to confine the war to a single front, but a China conquered by Japan is a menace to her eastern borders, which she can hardly face with equanimity. When once the war in Europe is over, Japan will have to choose between an equitable settlement regarding her conquests of aggression or a war with Russia, in which, while the Russian planes would fly over Tokyo, the Allied navies would bombard the cities in the Land of Lost Illusions. For the time being, no doubt, China has to endure the pangs of a prolonged agony with the imperfect help that is available from the Allies, but as many authorities think the Chinese have only to endure to put a strain almost blasting in its intensity upon the life-strength of Japan.

It is not in vain that Japan drinks to the health of Russia on the occasion of the twenty-sixth anniversary of the Russian revolution. Russian armies, aggregating nearly a million, well-equipped and large self-contained, with their arsenals and munition plants on the spot, lie far to the north along the Siberian frontier or more precisely, the Siberian front, for it is a front of silent war. Against this heavy impending weight Japan must set nearly half a million of her finest troops. Whether these would be sufficient to stem a sudden Russian advance, no one can tell. It is, at any rate, a daring adventure for Japan to try to ward off the Russian masses with her right hand while strangling the voluminous China with the other. On the one side, a great bear growing low: on the other, an enormous jelly-fish stinging poisonously. Altogether, a nasty job for an over-strained, none-too-contented nation to tackle. Japan is sprawled in China; Russia i scrouched ready to spring in the north.

Here we must recognize the services which Soviet Russia is rendering in the Far East to civilization and also to British and United States interests. Russia is holding the best army of Japan gripped upon her front. At the same time, by a wonderful motor-road from Russian Turkistan to the Chinese western province of Kansu, and thence on into the heart of China, a constant stream of lorries carry Russian munitions to the Chinese forces. In fact, the Western democracies owe a deep debt of gratitude to Soviet Russia for the part she is playing in the Far East. Between Russian interest in China, and American interest in the Pacific, there will airse two fronts in which Japan will have to fight; British interest in the recovery of lost possessions will develop a third front, and this will constitute the last straw which will finally break the Japanese back.

R.A.F. HIT JAP TROOPS IN RECENT RAID

Circling five times round a 5,000-feet hill in Burma, six Beaufighter aircraft located a concentration of enemy troops in basha huts on the mountain side. The site was plastered with cannon and machine-gun fire for over quarter of an hour.

After some of the attacks our aircraft skimmed over the mountain top only ten feet from the ground, a flight-sergeant pilot from Heswall (Cheshire) said:

"It meant coming as close as possible to an elbow on the mountain side 1,000 feet below the summit, and because of its situation we could not get nearer than 300 yards range. Every time the aircraft just pulled out of the attack in time to make sufficient height to clear the mountain top, which lay straight ahead, and then come for a fresh attack."

Smoke rose from all the bashas after the attack.

UNITED STATES OFFICER OF CHINESE DESCENT HONORED POSTHUMOUSLY.—Col. C. W. Jones of the United States Army pins two United States military decorations, the Silver Star and Purple Heart, on the chest of Fong Chow, whose son, Lt. Albert P. Fong of the United States Army, was honored posthumously at a ceremony at Pittsburg in the United States Pacific Coast State of California. Lt. Fong, an American of Chinese descent, was cited for gallantry in action on Attu Island in the Aleutians.

WAR DIARY

BRITAIN AND GERMANY

4TH NOV.—The biggest air raid on German bases Wilhelmshaven and Dusseldorf took place yesterday when about 1,000 planes participated in "the heaviest daylight operation in history."

There was a short alert in London.

5TH NOV.—Mosquitoes of the Bomber Command attacked objectives in Western Germany.

An air-raid alert was sounded in the London area.

6TH NOV.—The Commander of the German forces in France and Western Europe, Field Marshal Von Runstedt has sent a letter to Hitler in which he declared that the war was lost as it was humanly possible to judge.

7TH NOV.—Three German aircraft were destroyed in the raids on Britain.

United States Eighth Air Force bombers attacked Duren and other targets in Western Germany.

A framework of the Second Front Military Staff is already established in London says the *Army and Naval Journal* of Washington. It adds the assignment of General George Marshall, Chief of the United States Army Staff as Commander of the Anglo-American forces in Europe may be hastened by Moscow.

8TH NOV.—Hitler spoke to Nazi veterans at Munich.

9TH NOV.—Mr. Churchill was the guest of honour at the Lord Mayor's Luncheon at the Mansion House and made a speech about the struggle ahead.

A little damage and small number of casualties were caused by a few German aircraft that were over East Anglia and South-East England including the London area.

The British Government's statement on the Moscow Conference might be made on the third sitting day of the present session of Parliament, declared Mr. Clement Atlee, Deputy Prime Minister in the Commons.

Berlin, Vienna and a number of other towns including some in Western Germany have been declared closed areas.

The question of who is to succeed Hitler was discussed at a special meeting of Gauleiters at Hitler's headquarters reports the Berne Correspondent of *Dagens Nyheter*. It was decided to appoint a quadrivirate consisting of Goering, Himmler, Goebbels and Bohrmann to take power if Hitler dies with Goering as chairman.

10TH NOV.—Mr. Antony Eden returned to Britain.

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND ATLANTIC

4TH NOV.—Senator Millarde Tydings, Chairman, Territories and Insular Affairs Committee introduced the New Philippines Independence Bill.

5TH NOV.—The Senate passed Senator Conally's resolution for post-war international colloboration as approved by the Foreign Relations Committee. The resolution embodies seven points of the Moscow agreement.

8TH NOV.—President Roosevelt has summoned military and naval chiefs to the White House for an unexpected Conference. Those summoned included the Chief of United States Army Staff, General George Marshall, Commander of the United States Navy, Admiral Ernest King and the Chief of the United States Army Air Corps General Henry Arnold.

9TH NOV.—The theory of victory through air power is being given an acid test with a definite deadline. After that if bombing effort fails, an all-round invasion of European continent will begin. That is the opinion of military observers in Washington.

10TH NOV.—President Roosevelt made a broadcast statement regarding the signing of the Relief and Rehabilitation Agreement by the United Nations.

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INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON

4TH NOV.—Major-General George E. Stratemeyer, American Air Commander in South-East Asia made a statement reviewing the Tenth United States Air Force Operations in October.

The House of Commons discussed the food situation in India.

5TH NOV.—The Standing Committee for Civil Defence met at New Delhi, the Hon. Sir Firoz Khan Noon presiding.

United States bombers attacked Akyab and dropped about 250 tons of bombs.

6TH NOV.—Allied planes bombed targets in Akyab, Chin Hills and Chindwin areas, Naroma, etc. The Commander-in-Chief sent a personal message of appreciation to the troops which he recently visited on the Burma frontier.

7TH NOV.—General Sir Claude Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief at a Press Conference gave details of how the army is helping to cope with the Bengal famine.

8TH NOV.—The Central Assembly began its autumn session this morning. His Excellency the Viceroy sent a brief message.

The news of a plane crash near Digi camp a few miles off Kirkee on 5th is revealed to-day. It is reported that 38 civilians were killed and seven seriously injured.

Vice-Admiral C. E. L. Helfrich, Commander-in-Chief, Netherland Forces in the East has arrived in Delhi for consultation with the Supreme Commander Lord Louis Mountbatten and General Sir Claude Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief of India.

9TH NOV.—The Central Assembly continued its sitting.

10TH NOV.—Forward airfields in the Imphal area were yesterday attacked by Japanese bombers. Royal Air Force bombers attacked enemy airfields at Heho and steamers at Mandalay.

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ITALY, AFRICA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN

4TH NOV.—The Allies captured Isernia. The Fifth Army was threatening Venefro.

5TH NOV.—Germans evacuated Venefro. The Allies captured San Salvo and Carpionne on the Adriatic Coast. Road to Rome is being rapidly opened up.

6TH NOV.—Allied forward elements have crossed the Garigliano river. The Eighth Army occupied Vasto and Venefro in addition to capturing Duronia and Pietracupa.

There were anti-king demonstrations in Naples in which Count Sforza also participated.

7TH NOV.—The Fifth Army units have captured Galluccio. Nazis fell back on Garigliano front and were rushing reinforcements from North Italy. Cupello, Palmoli and Tufillo were also occupied by the Eighth Army.

8TH NOV.—The Fifth Army captured Mignano and the Eighth Army occupied Carunchio and Scerni.

The Eighth Army on the Central Front captured Torrenbruna Pescolanciona and Paglietea.

10TH NOV.—General Eisenhower announced the formation of an allied control commission for Italy which assumed the duty of carrying out the terms of the Armistice.

Heavy rains held up the progress of the Fifth Army. The Eighth Army dominated Rommel's Winter Defence Line—the Sango river.

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RUSSIA AND FINLAND

4TH NOV.—Russians captured Aleskhi. Heavy fighting developed in the great Dnieper bend; north of Kiev defensive battles by Germans went on; fierce Russian attacks continued in the area of Velikie Lukie.

5TH NOV.—The Russian offensive entered a new phase. The second battle of Dnieper began.

In four months of summer and autumn offensive 350,000 square kilometres of Soviet territory has been freed; in the 1,200 miles front the Red Army have advanced from 180 to 270 miles and freed 38,000 places including 160 towns. The German casualties were 9 lakhs killed, 98,000 prisoners.

Russia and Czechoslovakia have completed negotiations for a twenty-year defensive alliance against Germany and it is reported that President Benes will go to Moscow to sign the treaty.

6TH NOV.—The troops of the First Ukranian Front captured Kiev, capital of the Ukraine. Vital battles raged in five key-sectors.

Marshal Stalin made a speech on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the U.S.S.R.

Mr. Eden and Mr. Cordell Hull have sent messages to M. Molotov thanking him for his kindness.

7TH NOV.—The forces of the First Ukranian Front captured Fastov. In the Crimea strong Russian attacks alternated with German counter-attacks. In the Kiev area embittered battles developed.

President Roosevelt has sent a message to President Kalinin on the 26th anniversary of the establishment of the U.S.S.R.

8TH NOV.—Retreating Germans faced a crisis south of Fastov and the Russians have marched ahead 40 miles of Kiev. In the Crimea troops and marines steadily closed in on Kerch City.

Two secret party meetings in Helsinki discussed what action a Finnish Peace party would be strong enough to take, with regard to a separate peace with Russia.

9TH NOV.—The Russian forces reached 55 miles beyond Kiev. The Germans showed signs of exhaustion. It is unofficially announced that Kerch was captured this morning.

10TH NOV.—Troops of the First Ukranian Front captured Ivankovo and Gribenki and 60 other places.

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VICHY, FREE FRANCE AND OCCUPIED COUNTRIES

4TH NOV.—North-West African Air Force medium bombers attacked Arayos air field in Greece.

5TH NOV.—United States Marauders attacked targets in Northern France.

The Paris radio military commentator Jean Pacquis said "It seems that an Allied landing in France will take place."

7TH NOV.—The French Committee of National Liberation has told the Lebanon Government that it cannot recognize the validity of a unilateral revision by it of the Lebanon constitution.

The Allied planes attacked Bernay. Tricqueville and Beaumont Le Roger airfields in France.

Germans are preparing for street fighting in Oslo in Norway.

9TH NOV.—General Giraud has resigned from the presidency of the French Committee of National Liberation

Mr. Eden met the King of Greece and the Prime Minister of Greece at Cairo on Sunday. He bid farewell to the Turkish Foreign Minister on Monday.

Mr. Winston Churchill said on 9th November that he had not given any undertaking regarding the future status of King George of Greece.

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NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

4TH NOV.—Mr. Eden arrived in Cairo.

5TH NOV.—The Vatican City was bombed.

6TH NOV.—The British Foreign Minister Mr. Anthony Eden met the Turkish Foreign Minister M. Menemenjoglu yesterday and to-day. The British Ambassador in Turkey Sir Hugh Knatchbull Hugesson was also present.

King Farouk received in audience Mr. Eden and M. Menemenjoglu.

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THE FAR EAST

4TH NOV.—United States submarines sank 10 Japanese vessels in the Pacific and Far Eastern waters. Allied planes shot down 67 enemy aircraft on an attack on Rabaul.

5TH NOV.—President Roosevelt announced at his press conference that British, American and Chinese military leaders have completed a strategy meeting at Chungking.

Lieutenant-General A. Cartondewiart has been appointed special British Military Representative with General Chiang Kai-shek. He will represent Mr. Churchill as Minister of Defence and also the Supreme Commander, South-East Asia.

The Japanese are heavily reinforcing Rabaul.

6TH NOV.—Hundreds of American bombers pounded a Japanese fleet of 53 warships, moving towards Rabaul. United States Marines occupied the islands of Tottokno and Puruata.

7TH NOV.—The Allied planes have sunk two Japanese cruisers, damaged eight and shot down 26 enemy planes during air operations.

The Prime Minister has appointed Lieutenant-General Herbert Lumsden as his special representative with General MacArthur.

8TH NOV.—The Allied troops have occupied Japanese positions astride Stelberg Road west of Finschhafen in New Guinea.

The Japanese continued to advance on the Central Yangtse and occupied several villages. In Western Hupeh and Northern Hunan Chinese troops offered bitter resistance.

9TH NOV.—Six Jap vessels were sunk and at least 63 enemy planes were destroyed in widespread air raids by Allied aircraft in South-West Pacific. Rabaul in New Britain was hard-hit.

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ON

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— 20 Events —

Her Excellency the Hon'ble Lady Hope has kindly consented to present the prizes at 6 p.m.

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